Secretary of the Navy shall cause each commissioned or warranted officer of the navy, on his entry into the service, to be furnished with a copy of the regulations and general orders of the department then in force, and thereafter with a copy of all such as may be issued.

Sec. 30. And be if turther enacted, That all provisions of previous laws which are inconsistent with those of this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

hereby repealed. Approved, July 17, 1862.

GES. McCLELLAN ARMY .- The corresponde of the New York Tribune, writing from Harrison's Landing, July 9, says :

"Now that our army has, as to speak, re-covered it equilibrium of mind, we are begin-ning to see how greatly we have over-enti-mated the strength of the dasmy. We can see now that the secret of our being opposed by such overwhelming numbers was not so much the vast preponderance of their num-bers as the fact with which their leaders man-nered to make their whole force those us at the

bers as the fact with which their leaders managed to mask their whole force upon us at the critical innetures of the great fight.

"Probably we could have marched into Richmond after the six day's light had the extreme risk been taken. The more tedious, and let us hope the more certain, method was adopted. In the next struggle however and whenever it may take place, it is well enough that our lighters should not go into the field expecting to have all the odds on their side, but the inlee and perniclous influence which has been allowed to fabricate such monatrous rebel armice on paper is, we are glad to record, being dissipated by observations and sound ressoo.

reason.

"The severely warm weather of the past few days has had a visible effect upon the health of the army here. Yesterday the thermometer indicated ninety-five degrees in the shade, and 132 in the sun at the landing. Today the glass stands at 100, with a light fitting breeze from the westward. The shade is scarce, most of the timber having been either cut down for military clearing purposes or comfortable boughs in front of the tents. The food, which is vastly improved, is very trying. Not enough rice, vegetables, and fruit, with ever too much fat pork, which is wasted by trying. Good water is abundant but Ice deficient. The men are probably as attentive to cleanliness as any army, the shores being lined rient. The men are probably as attenti-canliness as any army, the shores being ith bathers morning and night."

# The Draft not to be Evaded in the Pos Office Department. The following circular speaks for itself:

The following circular speaks for itself:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Appointment Office, Washington,
August —, 1862.
Siz: The postal law allows, and the standing
regulation of the Department requires each
postmaster to appoint an assistant to "prevent
the office from being left without a qualified
person to perform its duties in case of the necessary absence, the sickness, resignation, or
iteath of the postmaster."

It is presumed that you complied with this
regulation, by an appointment of such assistant,
upon taking charge of your office.

The Department is now in the receipt of an
appointment an oath of an additional cierk or
assistant without explanation. It is known that
in several instances appointments of this char-

in several instances appointments of this char-acter have been made where the services of the clerk were not necessary to the business of the office, but with a view to shield the parties from

office, but with a view to shield the parties from surrollment in the militia.

Without imputing to you improper motives in your recent appointment, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to direct that Mr.—, the person recently appointed by you, be dismissed from your office as a clerk, and that the carrolling officer of the militia of your district the immediately notified of the fact, unless you can lurnish a satisfactory explanation for his appointment.

I nm, respectfully, &c.,
First Assistant Postmuster General

THE VALLANDIGHAM PLATFORM -If OUR VALlandigham conservatives, says an exchange, had lived at the time of the first murder, they would have put it into a platform about as

follows:

Resolved, That we are equally opposed to the protended plety and evident fanaticism of Abre and the unauthorized violence of the nigh-toned and chivalrous Cain.

Resolved, That the "Ultras" who are clamoring for the hanging of Cain, which would only exasperate him, desire to destroy the domestic happiness and peace of the family, and have no other purpose in view.

Resolved, That we are in favor of punishing both parties, and invite all conservative men to unite with us in frowning down this whole business.

Resolved. That nobody has a right to provoke murder, and if Able had exhibited less fanations, this never would have occurred.

# Additional Drafting Regula-

The following was issued yesterday:

The following was issued yesterday:
'tridered. 8. That in filling all requisitions for
mititia, the quotas of the several States will
be apportioned by the governors among the
several counties, and where practicable among
the sub-divisions of counties, so that allowance
shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions
for all volunteers theretofore furnished by them
and mustered into the service of the United
States, whose stipulated term of service shall
and have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

BANKING IN THE DISTRICT .- A paragraph in this paper of yesterday needs explanation.

There was a bogus concern in Washin a few years ago, called the "Merchants' and Farmers' Bank," and it was in reference to tha that a caution was given in this paper, and in another paper published here.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank " o which Mr. Smithson is the principal manager, a a different thing. The words of the title are

As we understand the law, Mr. Smithson' bank has as good right to issue bills as any of the (so-called) incorporated banks here; and we have no reason to doubt that his bank i as much entitled to public confidence as any banking concern in the city. As a banker, without reference to his political opinions, we have never known or heard anything derogatory to him, and if we have done him any in jury by the paragraph to which we refer, it was by iundvertance.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed (under the act of July 15, 1862,) the following conder the act of July 15, 1862.) the following officers to constitute the board to examine and report on the relative fitness and capacity for use as a Government may yard, of League island, (in the Delaware river,) the harbor of New Landon, Conn., and the waters of Narraganett bay, Mass., viz.

Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, Commedore William H. Gardner, and Captains John Marston and G. J. Van Brutt, and also Professor Bache, and W. P. S. Sanger, Esq., Civil Engineer.

They must at New London, Cong., et al.

They meet at New London, Conn., on the

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISHURG, August 14.—There has been re ceived here Secretary Stanton's order relative to the continuation of advance pay and bounty and the postponement of the time of draft.

Projected Hebel Attack on New Orleans

MEMPHUS, Aug. 11.—It is openly stated that van Dorn and Breckinridge are combining heir forces for an attack on New Orleans, and it is intimated that it will not be long de-

Arrest of an Editor.

OE, Aug. 14.—D. A. Mahooney, editor (lowa) Herald, was arrested at an or this morning, by the United States charged with disconraging enlist-

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Bally, Sandays Excepter, BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO. GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR

The publication office of the Nation Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep terd's book store. Entrance on Seventh street

## Friday, August 15, 1862.

It has been no secret here, for two or three days, that the whole or a portion of the army

on James river was being brought away, to be anded at Aquia creek.

The Baltimore American, of last evening publishes the following extract from a private note, written at Fortress Monroe on Wedne

"The army is now moving away from Harri-son's Landing, and by to-morrow, I hear, the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickshominy, I lears, to Yorktown, by land. The artillery has been shipped by

water.

The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river, night before last."

The whole movement of our army to the Peninsula was a clear mistake, and there has would not have been wise to have withdraw it. It is wise now, and the country will rejoice

It is plain as anything can be, that the ad ards of a failure of co-operation between two should be made from the front of Washington so that the advancing army may itself be a pro Peninsula cut our army into two parts, it being be left to cover the national capital. All this enforce it by any argument.

It is no time to go into controversies, but i s proper to be said, that the Secretary of Was steadily resisted the movement to the Peninsula. General McClellan insisted upon it, how ever, and carried the point. We shall know by and by, who were his military advisers in

But it is the present and future with which we have to do, not the past. An advance upor Richmond in the right way is now to be made and its decisive and early success may be anti cipated. Our armies, being brought together ere vastly superior to those of the enemy, in numbers, equipment, courage and efficiency There is no sort of difficulty in crushing of the rebellion in Virginia, upon Secretary Stan ton's motto-"Advance and fight!" No more ditching, but forward! That is the policy today of Gen. Pope, and, as we believe, of the President and of Gen. Halleck. The country will tolerate nothing else.

### An order of Gen. McClellan, lessed And Haye:

9, saye:

"Since this army commenced active operations, persons of African descent, including those held to service or labor under State laws, have always been received, protected, and employed at wages. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the proyect magehal went at a small state to be made of all persons of African descent employed in this army as laborers for military purposes, such lists being made sufficiently accurate and in detail to show from whom such persons shall have come. Persons so subject and so employed have always understood that after being received into the military service of the United States in any capacity, they could never be reclaimed by their former holders. Except upon such understanding, on their part, the order of the President, as to this class of persons, would be inoperative. The general commanding therefore feels authorized to declare to all such employees, that they will receive permanent military protection against any compulsory return to a condition of servitude.

By command of Major General McCiellan."

This is very well, so far as it goes, but does not execute the act of Congress, which frees the slaves of rebel masters escaping into our lines, whether employed by us or not.

BANKS OF ISSUE IN WASHINGTON. - The follow ing banks of issue in the District of Columbi are received as bankable, namely : Bank of Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic chants' Bank, and Farmers' and Mechanic Bank, and Bank of Commerce, of Georgetown This information is given for the protection of the distant public.

and Farmers' Bank." The bills of any such onk are bonus.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—Over 8,000,000 sel sealing stamped newspaper wrappers have been sold since their introduction at post offices, besides large numbers of unstamped wrap pers by the general trade. Nothing could b ore convenient to enclose newspa rials, pamphlets, and magazines, to friends in the army and army-hospitals. Persons no having friends in the army, should enclose all spare newspapers and pictorials to companie and regiments, or armies and hospitals in gen eral, at any place desired, all of which will stigation as directed.

PERSONAL - Brig. Gen. J. P. Rodman, R. I and J. Vanderpool, N. T., are at the Nationa Gov. A. G. Curtin, Hon. W. M. Meredith, Gen. John A. Wright, and Geo. A. Dadman, o. Pa.; Messrs. Heary Bodd, S. F. Hartranft, Jo-

were organized and paraded in New Orleans before its capture.

SENATOR CARLILE, -At a meeting of Union nen in Taylor county, Virginia, a resolution was passed, condemning the course of this enator in "voting with secessionists and secestion sympathizers," and requesting him resign a position be has shown bimself unworthy to fill."

Colonel Edwin II. Webster, of Hartford, has ccepted a commission from Governor Bradford to raise the Seventh Maryland regiment.

# THE PRESIDERT'S COLONIZATION

HIS INTERVIEW WITH A COMMITTEE OF COLORED MEN.

Yesterday afternoon, a large number of o ored men assembled at one of their churche to consider a proposition of sending a comm tee of their own color to walt upon the Prelent, who had sent them word that he had something to may to them of interest to the cussion of the matter, the meeting appointed he following committee: Edward M. Thomas John F. Cook, John T. Costin, Cornelius Clark

and Benjamin McCoy.

At the hour appointed, the com paired to the White House, and were introduced to the President by Rev. J. Mitcheil, the Commissioner of Emigration. The President re-ceived the delegation with great kindness, shaking hands very cordially with each one.

The introductory ceremonies being over, Mr. Thomas, chairman of the committee, rose and emarked that they were there by invitation to

ear what his Excellency had to say to them. The President, after a few preliminary obad been appropriated by Congress and placed colonization, in some country, of the people or a portion of them, of African descent; thereby been his inclination, to favor that cause. And why, he seked, should the people of your race be colonized anywhere? Why should they leave this country ? This is perhaps the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races—we have between first question for proper consideration. You and we are difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us; while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You here are freetnen, I suppose. [A voice: "Yes, sir."] Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people; but even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free. But on this broad continent not a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike—I and you.

We look to cur condition owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war—our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing how far it will extend, and then consider what we know to be the truth—but for your race among us this war could not have an existence; although many

extend, and then consider what we know to be the truth—but for your race among us this war could not have an existence; although many men engaged on either side do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of slavery, and the col-ored race as a basis, this war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, there-fore, to be separated.

without the institution of slavery, and the solored race as a basis, this war could not may an existence. It is better for us both, there fore, to be separated.

I know that there are free men among you who, even it they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is, the free solored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe you can live in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the day of going to a foreign country. This is, I speak in no unkind sense, an extremely it, if it is going to be for your fee could give a start to the white people, you could give a start to the white people, you could give a start to ther white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not so fortunate as yourselves.

There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be for you free colored men, such as are before me, would move in the machinery leading in mortant we have not so force, and conditionate the prominent officers are killed. It is exceedingly important we have men at the sum and the sum and the sum and the condition are the conclusions.

There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be for you free colored men, such as are before me, would move in the sum of the prominent of stores, and cut them up badly. Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed. It is exceedingly important we have men at the sum of the prominent of stores, and cut them up badly. Gen. We are defined to the prominent of stores, and cut them up badly. Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed. It is exceedingly important we have men at the sum of the prominent of stores, and c

not those who have been systematically op-pressed.

There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice some-thing of your present comfort, for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life something can be done to meliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American revolutionary war sacrifices were made by men great God who made nin. In the america-revolutionary warsacrifices were made by men engaged in it. But they were cheered by the future. General Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had re-mained a British subject. Yet he was a happy and because he was angused in hepofitting. because he was engaged in benefitting see—something for the children of his

ighbors, having none of his own. The colony of Liberia has been in existence The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense, it is a success The old President of Liberia (Roberts) has jun The old President of Liberia (Roberts) has just been with me—the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people; or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of the larger once. They are not all American colonist, nor their descendants Something less than twelve thousand have been sent hither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died; yet, like the people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those decased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is, that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me Pa.; Messrs. Heary Budd, S. F. Hartranft, Josiah Bryan, James Gwynn, and A. Getty, of the Philadelphis Board of Trade; Gen. D. Tyler, U.S. Vols.; B. B. Hotchkiss, N. Y.; Dr. D. Camp and Dr. L. M. Eastman, U. S. A., are at Willards.

General Butler and Phelpe.—A spicy correspondence between these generals is published. The subject matter is the negro. Gen. Phelps wished to organize and arm five companies of blacks. General Butler prohibited it. Nobody denies that rebel black regiments were organized and paraded in New Orleans

nighway from the Atlantic or Carribean Sca to the Pacific ocean; and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors, among the finest in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valucoal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an apportunity to the inhabitants of for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate and of which to make a farm. But if something is started, so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a

great advantage. Coal land is the best thing

great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise.

To return: you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives, if we do not know that whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest, unless among those deficient in intellect. Everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be of advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not so much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money entrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money; but we cannot succeed unless we try. But we think, with care we can succeed. The political affairs of Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter, but it is true all factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance you should be the couls of the best assurance you should be the quals of the best assurance and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go when I present evidences of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go when I present evidences of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably int

"From age to age descends the lay, To millions yet to be, Till far its echoes roll away into eternity."

The chairman of the delegation briefly re plied they would hold a consultation, and in short time give an answer.

The President said : Take your full time o hurry at all.

The delegation then withdrew.

# BATON ROUGE AND THE REEK LRAM

We subjoin in full the two dispatches (a ablished in the Richmond Examiner of Au 9) of Gen. Breckinridge, in reference to th

Montle, August 8.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Resister, dated Jackson, to day, says: Gen. Van Dorn permits me to copy the following allowatches.

says: Gen. Van Dorn permits me to copy the following dispatches:

Amite Riven, August 6.—About one o'clock this moraling the Federal gunboats attacked the Confederate ram Arkansas. Messengerinform me that she fought them well for some time, iudicting great damage. She was then blown up by her crew. The messenger thinks they all escaped.

John C. Breckinshops. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE

August 9:

"The Confederate sloop of war Arkaneas, Lieutenant H. K. Stevens, of South Carolina, commanding, left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate on the attack on Baton Rouge.

After passing Bayou Sara some portion of ber machinery became disabled, and she was hauled in towards the shore for repairs. Whilst in this position she was attacked by a facet of Yankee gunboats from below. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up. The officers and crew. we are informed, reached the shore in aslety."

As to Baton Rouge, General Breckinridge does not claim to have held it, and his dispatch

loes not claim to have held it, and his dispat looks very much as if he was badly defeated

## "THE NATIONAL BARRES."

We have seen the first five numbers of thi imirably conducted, patriotic monthly news paper, published at Chicago, Illinois, by Miselphine P. Baker. We have regarded it a one of the most interesting of our literary ex anges. Its typographical appearance urpassed, and much peatness and taste is dis played in the arrangement of its matter. The original articles are ably written, th

lections are evidently made with care, and the whole appearance of the paper is good. We are gratified to learn that it is now trans

erred to this city, and the publication office stabilished at No. 492. Seventh street, where will be published with increased facilities fo making it an excellent paper. Fifty per cent of the subscriptions will be

given for the benefit of the sick and disabled We cheerfully give place to and heartily er

lorse the following handsome compliment by the patriotic Governor of Illinois:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Executive Department, Springfield, July 14, 1862. To the public:

To the public:
I take pleasure in cordially recommending
the National Banner, published at Chicago, by
Miss Delphine P. Baker, as eminently worthy
of the patronage of all the loyal citizens of the
country. The object of the paper is to create
a fund for the benefit of our soldiers in the
army, and such as may be wounded or disabled
during the war.
Miss liaker is highly recommended to me as
a lady of superior talents and attainments, of

a lady of superior talents and attainments, of high moral character, and of untiring energy, She has secured some of the ablest contribu-tors of the country. I have little hesitation in recommending the

I have little hesitation in recommening timpaper as one of the most useful and interest ing. The laudable objects of the suterprize should secure the hearty co-operation of all our leading public men, and of all who have the preservation of our Union and the good our volunteers in the service of the country a heart. Respectfully, &c.,

Richard Yarss,

Governor of Illinois.

Governor of Illinois.
ALLEN C. FULLER,
Adjutant General.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT. - U. S. sixes sold yes day in New York at a premium of half per cent They have been at a discout of one, or two per cent. for three weeks past. The active move ments in Virginia have doubtless caused the

# BY TELEGRAPH.

The Port Royal Negro Brigade

Mrw York, August 14.—Advices from Port Royal state that the negre brigade has proved failure and been disbanded. [We doubt the truth of this telegram, and hall only believe it when we see it confirm

A fugitive contraband at Port Royal stated

A lugitive contraband at Fort stoys stated there were only two thousand rebols at Savannah. He also said "the ram" (the Fingal) is a mere floating battery, of little power, with 8 guns, and its officers are afraid to take it out of the Bayannah river.

The rebels are in strong force on James and Dawbarkle blands.

## Maine Democratic Convention

PORTLAND, August 14.—The Democratic State Convention has nominated Bion Bradbury, of Eastport, as a candidate for governor. The resolutions adopted, declare that the Democratic party are for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and that the Constitution as it is, and that the Constitution was formed in a spirit of concession and compromise, and must be preserved by the same means, and not by military power alone.

# War Meeting at Wheeling.

WESTERN VIRGINIA AROUSED—SENA-TOR CARLILE CALLED UPON TO RESIGN AND GO SOUTH.

GRAPTON, VA., Aug. 13 .- A large and ani-Grapton, Va., Aug. 13.—A large and animated war meeting, composed mainly of workingmen, was held last night in response to an earnest call, in the railroad depot at Wheeling. The concourse was addressed by Senator Sherman and the Hon. Mr. Bingham, both of Ohlowed by Senator Willey, of Western Virginia, whose effort was characterized by great earnessness.

whose effort was characterized by great earnseiness.

At the close, Brig. General Kelley, who had
come up from Cumberland, was voolferously
called for, and at the conclusion of a few remarks, most modest, effective, and soldier-like,
retired with obser upon cheer for the hero of
Philippl. Gen. Kelley's popularity throughout
this region is remarkable.

Resolutions looking to prompt and unanimous enlistment, and endorsing the new war
policy of the President and the active course
of Gov. Pierpont, were then eagerly adopted.
The final resolution condensed and reputlated
upon him as a representative of his constituency
to resign his position as United States Senator
and retire within the rebel lines. upon aim as represented to resign his position as United States Senator and retire within the rebel lines.

The meeting has given a decided impetus to recruiting to-day, and Westerr. Virginia will probably make up her quota without a draft.

#### The Battle of Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune. Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.
CULPERR, Aug. 13.—A deserter just in reports 2,000 rebels killed and wounded on Saturday. The First Virginia rebel regiment is badly cut up, and lost all its officers. The Eighth Louisiana suffered severely. Col. Keilly, of that regiment, raid it was the bardest fight of the war.

Thirty thousand troops crossed the Rapidan and were in the fight. Twenty thousand were left at Gordonsville and Liberty Mills. Eight hundred wagons were with the army, three hundred of which were a supply train. Only six wagons were allowed to a regiment.
Jackson expected to reach Culpeper without serious opposition.

Jackson expected to reach competer which serious opposition.

The rebel retreat began on Suaday night, when the wagons were sent over the river. The troops moved on Monday night, and were all over the river by Tuesday morning. The men were greatly disappointed by the unexpected retreat. They had been promised an advance and a winter.

and a victory.

An escaped servant of Gen. Jackson confirms some of these statements, and adds that Jackson, in his tent, after the battle, told Gen. Taylor he had lost 2,000 killed and wounded, and that it was the hardest fight be had been in. He said he thought before the fight he could go right through, and never expected to be stopped in that way. General Taylor said he would bet \$200 that Richmond would be taken

## Tennessee.

MEMPUIS, August 9.—General Sherman has issued orders that all negroes applying for work be employed as laborers at Fort Pickering, and shall be entitled to draw rations and be supplied with necessary clothing, but that no wages be paid them until the courts determine whether they are slave or free, and accounts with each are added.

no wages be paid them until the courts determine whether they are slave or free, and accounts with each and credit for labor given, slaves to be allowed to return to their masters at the close of any week, but masters not allowed to enter the lines of any post.

The quartermaster is allowed to emply negroes on the same conditions, and, if necessary, to take them by force. Commanders of regiments are allowed to take a number, not to exceed five, for cooks and teamsters. Negroes are not allowed to wear uniforms.

There was no loss on the Federal side.

There are various rumors, which cannot be erified to night, of skirmishes in the vicinity f Bowling Green.

Urica, August 13.—The Federal forces, un der Colonel Guitar, caught Poindexer's basic of guerillas at Compton's Ferry, on Grand river, about nine o'clock on Monday night Ten or twelve were killed, and thirty wounded or drowned. They also captured Poindexter' whole train, one third of his horses and arms and all his horses and arms and all his horses and arms.

Juerillas Attempt to Stop a Steambon NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—The steamer Poland while coming up the river to-day, unarmed was ordered to round to by the guerillas, where ighteen miles this side of Clarksville. Instead ghteen miles this side of Clarksville. Instead f rounding to she sped down the stream and ached the Union forces at Clarksville. On ming up again, at the same point, she was alled a secoud time, and the answer was a olley killing several and wounding several. he wounded were all brought here.

Fight with Guerillas SPRINGPIELD, Illinois, Aug. 13.—Major Mont gomery drove Coffin's band of guerillas out of Hermansville on Monday night, and caught and stincked them on Tuesday morning, killing and wounding quite a number and putting the General Lane's Expedition

St. Josepu's, Mo., Aug. 13—Brigadier General Lane took the field on Monday with five thousand cavairy. He will be joined in the interior by one hundred and fifty more troops, and will make the campaign against the guerillas short and decisive. Destructive Pire-Loss \$150,000

PROVIDENCE, August 13.—Shroeder's Print Works in East Greenwich, consisting of machinery and nearly twenty boildings, valued at \$50,000, and containing 30,000 pleces of print clothes, valued at \$100,000, were destroyed by fire this morning. The goods were insured.

Excitement at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, August 13.—The annument of the capture of Independence rebels has caused considerable excitement the militia forces had organized. One com pany has been called to Fort Scott to strength en that sarrison

#### Gen. Pope's Official Report of the Battle of Slaughter's Mountain.

Headquarran's Assay or Vincenta,
Cedar Mountain, August 13, 5 p.m.
Major-General Hallack, General is Chief:
On Thursday morning the memy crossed the
Rapidas at Barnetis's Ford, in heavy force, and
advanced strong on the road to Culpaper and
Madison Court House. It had established my
whole force on the turnspike between Culpaper
and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either
place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed. Early on Friday it became apparent
that the move on Madison Court House was
merely a feint to detain the army corps of Sigel
at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the
enemy would be at Culpaper, to which piace I
had thrown forward part of Banks's and McDowell' 1 corps.

had thrown forward part of Banks's and Mc-Dowell's corps.

Brig. Gen. Bayard, with part of the rear of McDowell's corps, which was in advance near the Hapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men. The forces of Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of McDowell's corps, were rapidly concentrated at Outpeper during Friday and Friday night. Banks's corps having pushed forward five miles south of Outpeper with Richettars division of McDowell's corps, three miles in his rear. The corps of Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Outpeper to rest a few hours.

ours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force, and Gen. Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground compiled by Crawford's brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position, and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Sigel all the rest possible after their feroed march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artilliery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and Gen. Banks advanced the atkirmisher, and the cover of the heavy woods in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and the concealing. Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desolitory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward; yet towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me an engagement might be at hand, though the latteness of the hour rendered it unlikely. I ordered McDowell to advance Ricketts's division to support Banks, and directed Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 p. m., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Banks holding the position be took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy. Rickett's division of McDowell's corps, was most detructive, as was readily observable the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and stil

wounded.

The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible. On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied, and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court-House, as will be seen from General Buford's dispatch.

A cavalry and artility force, under Gen. Buford, was immediately thrown ferward in pursuit, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan river, which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning. Parts of our infantry followed; the remainder moved forward in the morning.

are not allowed to wear uniforms.

\*\*Surprise of a Portion of Morgan's Gueritias at Gallatim.\*\*

Nassville, August 13.—Colonel Miller, commanding this post, left for Gallatin, Tennessee, last evening with two regiments, and surprised a party of Morgan's force at that place, killing six, of whom three officers—among them was Captain W. C. Breckinridge, son of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, who joined Morgan in his laterald upon Lexington.

There was no loss on the Federal side.

Generals Williams. August. Gordon. Orange.

Generals Williams, Augur, Gordon, Craw-ford. Prioce, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous galiantry. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark while passing from one fiank of his command to the other, fell into the ene-my's hands. of his comms my's bands.

of his command to the other, fell into the enemy's hands.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Generals McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and bearty co-operation with me from the beginning to the end.

Brig. Gen. Roberts, chief of cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our torces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid the rendered to Genorals Banks and Crawford. Our closs was about fifteen hundred killed, wounded and missing, of whom two hundred and ninety were taken prisoners. As might be expected from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied, is much in excess of our own. A full list of causalties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a de-

mitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to d

John Pors, Major General Commanding. Communicated.

MALVERN HILL-BAMBOOZLING.-The Philip

elphia Inquirer, of the 13th, contain count respecting the recent capture of Mal vern Hill by our troops; that Gen. McClellar and his generals visited it immediately after expressing much gratification of the achieve ent; that it was proposed to hold the pos tion by ordering up reinforcements; but that the messenger who went back with the order mistock the road, thereby making it so late ere the reinforcements could arrive, and large bodies of rebel troops meanwhile advanci from towards Richmond, it was decided to re treat our forces. If the account in the In quirer be true, then, Mr. Editor, I am in a quandary as to the messenger taking the wrong road, and I must either enlarge the borders all around of the "mantle of charity," or else believe that I, in common with others, am bam

OFFICIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.
The Secretary of State will hereafter receive
nembers of Congress on business on Saturdays,
ommencing with Saturday, the first of next

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Ap Weston's Progress of Blavery.—Copies of this werk are for sale at the office of the National Republican. Pumphlet edition, 26 cents. Bound edition, 75 cents.

Ar An Adjourned Recting of the Offices of Massachuseits, now in Washington, will be held at the Avenue House on FRIDAY By WRING at half past seven p. m., for the purpose of completing arrangements for adding the sick and woonded from that Hasle now in the hospital.

By Order of Chairman.

Su 18—5t

Great Pennsylvania Rente.—The cutreet and safet rone to the Northwest and foothwest. Two through trains daily, and one of Sunday. Rolldess' tickets at Government rates to all the principal points in the Berth and West. For tickets and tirther information apply at the office or tickets and tirther information apply at the office or tickets and tirther information apply at the office or tickets and tirther pennsylvania Route, northeast corner Pennsylvania Route, northeast corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under Autonal Hossiel. Office open from 5 a.m. to 9 p. m. on Sundays 2 to 4 p. m.

E. O. NORTON,

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1808.—The Library of Congress will be closed from
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JUNN G. STEPHENSON.
Libraryian.

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ap 1-dtf (Star & Globe) gar Subscribers to the Mepublican, in Georgetown or the savanth ward (Island) who tail to receive their papers regularly will oblige the agent, O. B. Delphey, by leaving notice at Mr. Bappherd's bookstore, covers fleventh and Dateson, when all delinquencies will be promptly attended

ap-Union Prayer Meeting. The Union Prayer Meeting will be held every affection that week, in New York Avenue church, (Mev. Dr. Culey's.) commencing at 5 o'clock, and continuing one hour.

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There will be required about 400,000 Bricks, 6,000 barrels of Cement, 20,000 bushels of Sand; but these quantities will be increased or diminishes as may be found necessary.

narrels of Coment, recovered or diministrate unit to increased or diministrate will be increased or diministrate from the constant of the state of t Fire hundred barrels of Cement are seeded which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be endersed "Proposals for Briok," for Commit, "or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to Hone. Oaleb B. Binth, Secretary of the Interior, Washington. WM. R. HUTTON.

onth street, a few doors south of Pennsylvania Ave Open daily from 8 to 6 o'clock p. m. SUBSCRIPTION \$3 A YEAR FERDINAND MOULTON. Attorney and Counseller-at-Law, Will practice in the Courts of the District, and at-tend to the presecution of all classe of Claims against he Government. Office at the Washington Library. 19 32—Based

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Proposals will be received until the 28th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary plus wast of the Washington Aquedus. Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Prins and specimenton

Office.

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Proposals to be sealed, endorsed to Hon. Caleb B. Smith,
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Becretary of the Interior, Washington.

WM. R. HUTTON,
aug 7—cold

Chief Engineer.

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